

CEU Oakland

This supplement contains additional state hazardous waste regulations within CEU Oakland. If state hazardous waste regulations are more restrictive than Federal hazardous waste regulations, then the more restrictive state regulations must be followed. Refer to the particular state regulations based on the physical location of the USCG Unit/Facility.

Table of Contents

Arizona	3
California	5
Colorado	9
Idaho	11
Montana	13
New Mexico	15
Nevada	17
Oregon	19
Utah	21
Washington	23

This page intentionally left blank.

Arizona

This state specific section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Arizona.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Arizona has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. The State of Arizona requires LQGs to submit EPA Form 8700-13A annually by 1 March.
3. The State of Arizona regulates certain wastes as special wastes. The following wastes streams are regulated as special wastes and require special manifesting:
 - a. asbestos or asbestos containing material
 - b. waste from shredding motor vehicles
 - c. petroleum contaminated soils
 - d. incinerator ash
 - e. sewage sludges
4. All generators which treat, store, or dispose of special waste, shippers of special waste, and receiving facilities that receive special waste from offsite for treatment, storage, or disposal, submit an annual report no later than 1 March for the preceding calendar year.
5. CESQGs must obtain approval from the solid waste facility owner/operator prior to disposing of acute hazardous wastes at the facility.
6. If required by the ADEQ, CESQGs must submit reports of the treatment, storage, transportation, disposal, or management of specific hazardous waste.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Arizona.

1. All hazardous waste generators must manifest all hazardous waste and special waste shipments.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. All special waste generators, shippers, and receiving facilities retain all records for at least three years.
2. LQGs must maintain a log of the required container or tank storage area inspections for three years from the date of the inspection. The log must be filled in after each inspection and contains the following information:
 - a. inspection date
 - b. inspector's name and signature
 - c. remarks/corrections.

Emergency Response

1. SQG emergency coordinators must notify the National Response Center when a spill has discharged into a storm sewer or dry well or has resulted in any other discharge that might reach groundwater.
2. In the event of any emergency requiring notification of the National Response Center, the SQG and LQG emergency coordinator must also notify the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). The report contains the following information:
 - a. name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator
 - b. date, time, and type of incident
 - c. quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident
 - d. extent of injuries, if any
 - e. estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any.

California

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of California.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of California has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273 with the exception of pesticides.
2. California hazardous waste regulations do not contain provisions analogous to the CESQG provisions in the federal regulations.
3. All generators must recycle hazardous waste identified in or justify why they cannot recycle these waste streams.
4. A routine generator of extremely hazardous waste must have a permit.
5. Generators of special wastes must meet specific requirements.
6. All areas used for hazardous waste container storage or transfer must be inspected at least weekly.
7. Empty containers of hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with state-specific specific standards.
8. If the generator does not generate more than 100 kg of hazardous waste or one kg of acutely hazardous waste, or one kg of extremely hazardous waste during any calendar month, the 90 day period begins on the date the generator has accumulated 100 kg of hazardous waste or one kg of acutely hazardous waste or one kg of extremely hazardous waste.
9. If the generator generates more than 100 kg of hazardous waste or one kg of acutely hazardous waste or one kg of extremely hazardous waste during any calendar month, the 90 day period begins on the first date on which any amount of hazardous waste begins to accumulate during that month.
10. SQGs are required to provide additional labeling on containers used to accumulate hazardous waste. The following are the additional requirements:
 - a. the composition and physical state of the waste.
 - b. a statement or statements which call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the waste (e.g. flammable, reactive, etc.).
 - c. the name and address of the person producing the waste.
11. SQGs can accumulate acute hazardous waste for only 90 days or less.
12. Containers that are used for satellite accumulation can:

- a. only accumulate waste for one year.
 - b. must be label or marked clearly as follows:
 - i. The composition and physical state of the waste.
 - ii. a statement or statements which call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the waste (e.g. flammable, reactive, etc.).
 - iii. the name and address of the person producing the waste.
 - iv. the words "Hazardous Waste."
 - v. the date that hazardous waste accumulation began (this is not the accumulation start date).
13. All containers of 110 gallons or less that are prepared for shipment must have the following markings:
- a. waste is packaged according to applicable DOT regulations.
 - b. each package is labeled, placarded, and marked according to applicable DOT regulations.
 - c. each container of 110 gal or less is marked with the following:
"HAZARDOUS WASTE--State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Health Services."
 - d. Generator's Name and Address _____.
 - e. Manifest Document Number _____.
14. Used oil is managed as a hazardous waste in the State of California if it not being recycled.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Arizona.

- 1. Facilities that generate spent lead-acid batteries must manifest shipments and retain the manifest or bill of lading for three year at the facility.
- 2. All generators of spent lead acid batteries:
 - a. that generates in one year, store at one time, or transport at one time, in one vehicle, ten or fewer spent lead-acid storage batteries must transfer

their batteries to a person who stores the batteries or recycles, uses, reuses, or reclaims them.

- b. must use the hazardous waste manifest or a bill of lading to record any shipment of batteries for storage, use, reuses, recycles, or reclaims the batteries and retains a legible copy of each manifest or bill of lading at the generator's place of business for at least three years.
3. All generators must submit two legible copies of each manifest to the CA EPA within 30 days of each shipment.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. SQGs and LQGs must submit a copy of a hazardous waste manifest to the CA Department of Health Service within 30 days of the hazardous waste shipment.
2. All generators who transport more than two 55-gallon drums per transportation vehicle of fluorescent light ballast containing PCBs must meet the generator requirements and keep a legible copy of each manifest or shipping document for three years.
3. SQGs with tolling agreements must meet notification and certification requirements for the initial shipment of the hazardous waste and retain a copy of the notification, certification, and tolling agreement onsite for at least three years after termination or expiration of the tolling agreement.

This page intentionally left blank.

Colorado

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Colorado.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Colorado has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273 with the addition of aerosol cans and electronic equipment (e.g., printed circuit boards).
2. The location of each hazardous waste accumulation area must be designated in the contingency plan.
3. When the 55 gallons or one quart of acutely hazardous waste limit is exceeded, the generator must immediately comply with all applicable requirements for 90-day storage. That is, containers must be labeled and moved immediately from satellite accumulation points to container storage areas. Federal regulations allow three days for full containers to be moved.
4. Satellite accumulation points must also comply with 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart I, container requirements, Subpart C, preparedness and prevention requirements, 265.16, personnel training requirements, and Part 265, Subpart D, contingency and emergency planning requirements.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Colorado.

No additional requirements.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

This page is intentionally left blank.

Idaho

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Idaho.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Idaho has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Idaho.

No additional requirements.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

This page intentionally left blank.

Montana

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Montana.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Montana has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. The State of Montana requires the submittal of EPA Form 8700-13A annually by 1 March for LQGs and SQGs.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Montana.

No additional requirements.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

This page intentionally left blank.

New Mexico

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of New Mexico.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of New Mexico has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of New Mexico.

No additional requirements.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

This page intentionally left blank.

Nevada

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Nevada.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Nevada has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. LQGs must include on their hazardous waste labels the USEPA hazardous waste number corresponding to the waste in the container.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Nevada.

No additional requirements.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. LQG and SQG container and tank inspection records must be kept for at least three years and contain the following information:
 - a. the date and time of an inspection
 - b. the name of the inspector.
 - c. a notation of the inspector's observations.
 - d. the date and nature of any repairs made or other remedial action taken.

This page intentionally left blank.

Oregon

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Oregon.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Oregon has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. The State of Oregon requires LQGs and SQGs to submit EPA Form 8700-13A annually by 1 March.
3. LQGs and SQGs must verify registration information annually on a form provided by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ).
4. LQGs storing hazardous waste in excess of 100 containers must place the waste in a storage unit provided with secondary containment.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Oregon.

No additional requirements.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

Spill Response

1. If the LQG emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health or the environment, they must report the findings as follows:
 - a. notify local authorities immediately if determined that evacuation of local areas may be advisable.
 - b. notify either the ODEQ or the Oregon Emergency Management Division (using the 24-hour toll-free number 1-800-452-0311).

2. In addition to the requirements for reporting the incident in the operating record and the written report (found in 40 CFR 264.56(j)), the incident report must include the steps taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident and any changes required in the contingency plan.

Utah

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Utah.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Utah has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. Generators must comply with state requirements that identify the additional hazardous wastes:
 - a. F999 -- Residues from demilitarization, treatment, and testing of nerve, military, and chemical agents CX, GA, GB, GD, H, HD, HL, HN-1, HN-2, HN-3, HT, L, T, and VX (R,T,C,H).
 - b. P999 -- Nerve, Military, and Chemical Agents (i.e., CX, GA, GB, GD, H, HD, HL, HN-1, HN-2, HN-3, HT, L, T, and VX).

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Utah.

No additional requirements.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

Spill Response

1. In the event of a hazardous waste spill, or a spill of a material which when spilled becomes hazardous waste, the generator must immediately:
 - a. take appropriate action to minimize the threat to human health or the environment

- b. notify the Utah State Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ), 24-hour answering service, 801-536-4123 or 1-800-572-6400 if the following spill quantities are exceeded:
 - i. one kg (2.2 lb) of material listed in 40 CFR 261.33(e).
 - ii. 100 kg (220 lb) of hazardous waste or material that, when spilled, becomes hazardous waste, other than that listed in 40 CFR 261.33(e).
 - b. Provide the following information when reporting the spill:
 - i. name, phone number, and address of person responsible for the spill.
 - ii. name, title, and phone number of individual reporting.
 - iii. time and date of spill.
 - iv. location of spill (as specific as possible including nearest town, city, highway or waterway).
 - v. description contained on the manifest and the amount of material spilled.
 - vi. cause of spill.
 - c. ensure that all the spilled material and any residue or contaminated media or other material resulting from the spill is cleaned up, and any actions required are taken so that the spilled material, residue, or contaminated media no longer presents a hazard to human health or the environment.
2. Within 15 days after any spill of hazardous waste or material which when spilled becomes hazardous waste, the generator must submit to a written report to the UDEQ that contains the following information:
- a. the person's name, address, and telephone number.
 - b. date, time, location, and nature of the incident.
 - c. name and quantity of material(s) involved.
 - d. the extent of injuries, if any.
 - e. an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable.
 - f. the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

Washington

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Washington

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Washington has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. The State of Washington refers to CESQGs as SQGs; SQGs are referred to as Generators.
3. The State of Washington refers to “Hazardous Waste” as “Dangerous Waste.” Dangerous Waste refers to all hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous waste as defined in Washington State regulations WAC 173-303-70 through 173-303-100.
4. Generators must maintain a minimum 30-inch separation between aisles of hazardous waste containers and that a row of drums is not more than two drums wide.
5. Container storage areas have a containment system which is capable of collecting and holding spills and leaks.
6. Any facility that generates more than 2640 pounds of dangerous waste a year must have a dangerous waste reduction plan. The dangerous waste reductions plan must be updated every five years.
7. All generators of dangerous waste that has a US EPA or State identification number must submit an annual report to the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE) no later than 1 March of the preceding year. Use the “Generator Annual Dangerous Waste Report – Form 4.
8. Generators, storers, and transporters of recyclable materials must meet the following dangerous waste requirements:
 - a. notification requirements (to the state as a dangerous waste generator).
 - b. manifest requirements (for generators).
 - c. transporter requirements (for transporters).
 - d. manifest system requirements (for storers).
9. Washington regulates certain wastes as “special waste.” Special waste is any state-only dangerous waste that is solid only (nonliquid, nonaqueous, nongaseous), corrosive waste, toxic waste that has Category D toxicity, PCB

waste, or persistent waste that is not extremely hazardous. Special wastes generators must meet the following state-specific requirements:

- a. special waste are treated as dangerous waste for purposes of pollution prevention planning.
 - b. special wastes are not accumulated onsite for more than 180 days from the date the quantity of special waste exceeds 2200 pounds.
 - c. keep a written log showing the dates when the accumulation of the wastes began.
 - d. during accumulation, special wastes are stored in a manner to prevent releases to the environment, including, but not limited to, storing wastes in compatible containers, on impermeable surfaces, or in secondary containment structures, etc.
 - e. special wastes are transported directly from their site of generation to any offsite recycling, treatment, or disposal destination.
 - f. special wastes do not pass through any intermediate solid waste processing facility, such as a transfer station, unless:
 - i. the transfer station operator has made specific provisions for managing special waste by physical segregation, packing, or other means to ensure that workers and the public are not exposed to the waste stream at the transfer station.
 - ii. those provisions are reflected in the facility's operating plans
 - iii. the plans have been approved by the transfer station's solid waste permitting authority.
 - iv. the transfer station operator has informed workers of the wastes' potential hazard.
 - g. all workers handling special wastes are informed of the waste's potential hazard, either through worker training, health and safety plans, or notification of workers on a case-by-case basis.
 - h. a document accompanies special waste during transit which identifies the type and amount of special waste, its place of origin, the identity of the generator, and the facility to which it is directed.
 - i. the generator and the receiving facility maintain a record of the facility's receipt of the special waste for at least five years.
 - j. special wastes are disposed of in landfill units which:
 - i. are permitted to receive special wastes.
 - ii. are not currently undergoing corrective action.
10. Generators who reclaim or recycle their spent antifreeze on-site, or send their antifreeze off-site to be reclaimed or recycled must meet the following state-specific requirements:

- a. proof of reclamation/recycling is kept either as a log for on-site reclamation/recycling or an invoice or bill of lading for off-site reclamation/recycling.
- b. reclamation/recycling records are kept for a period of five years from the date of reclamation/recycling.
- c. containers and tanks used to accumulate spent antifreeze are labeled "spent antifreeze."
- d. during accumulation, spent antifreeze is stored in a manner to prevent releases to the environment; including, but not limited to, storing wastes in compatible containers, on impermeable surfaces, or in secondary containment structures.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Washington.

1. Generators may only offer state-only designated dangerous waste (i.e., not regulated as a hazardous waste by U.S. EPA) to an out-of-state TSDF only if the following requirements are met:
 - a. the waste will be legitimately treated or recycled
 - b. the generator has a letter on file signed by the regulatory authority in the receiving state that the TSDF may accept the waste.
 - c. the generator uses a transporter with a valid USEPA/state identification number.
 - d. the generator meets all other applicable shipping requirements.
 - e. the generator receives a signed and dated manifest back from the TSDF.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. Generators must maintain copies of the following records for the periods indicated:
 - a. each manifest signed by the initial transporter for three years, or until a signed copy is received from the receiving TSDF.
 - b. signed copies of manifests from the receiving TSDF must be kept for five years from the date the waste was received by the original transporter.
 - c. a copy of each annual report and exception report for at least five years from the due date of each report.

- d. a copy of the most recent notification until no longer defined as a generator.
 - e. waste test, analyses, and determination records must be kept for at least five years from the date the waste was last transferred to an onsite or offsite TSDF.
 - f. any other records required for generators accumulating wastes onsite must be retained for at least five years (e.g., inspection logs).
- 2. Storers of recyclable precious metals must keep the following records to document that they are not accumulating these materials speculatively:
 - e. records showing the volume of these materials stored at the beginning of the calendar year.
 - f. the amount of these materials generated or received during the calendar year.
 - g. the amount of materials remaining at the end of the calendar year.
- 3. Persons who reclaim or recycle their spent CFC or HCFC refrigerants, either on-site or send their wastes off-site to be reclaimed or recycled, keep records for a period of at least five years from the date of reclamation/recycling to document the following:
 - a. the date of shipment (if sent off-site).
 - b. the quantity (by weight) reclaimed/recycled per shipment (when sent off-site) or batch (when recycled on-site).
 - c. the percentage of the total amount of CFC or HCFC wastes reclaimed/recycled per shipment or batch (and the manner of disposal for the remaining CFCs or HCFCs).
 - d. the dates of reclamation/recycling.
 - e. for CFCs or HCFCs sent off-site, the generator obtains a signed document from the reclamation facility certifying the above information.

Spill Response

- 1. Generators must ensure that all local authorities, as specified in the local emergency plan, and the appropriate regional office of the WDOE are immediately notified in the event of a spill or discharge onto the ground or into groundwater or surface water.
- 2. Generators must ensure that all local authorities, as specified in the local emergency plan, are immediately notified in the event of a spill or discharge that results in emissions to the air. Spills or discharges resulting in emissions to the air in western Washington must also be reported to the local air pollution control authority. The same types of spills or discharges in eastern Washington require notification of the appropriate regional office of the WDOE.

3. Generators must take the appropriate spill response action by ensuring:
 - a. all released dangerous waste or hazardous substances are cleaned up, or such actions as required or approved by Federal, state, or local authorities are taken.
 - b. all soils, waters, or other contaminated materials are treated, stored, or disposed of.
 - c. if the property is not owned or controlled by the generator, the area is restored and resources are replenished.

This page intentionally left blank.